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Haldimand Papers
v. B 166

Amstbury

Provisioned Grates 25 Oct - 24 Nov 1780

Wm Amstbury 1 1 Peters St Johns.

Provisioned Grates 25 Mar - 24 Apr 1781

Wm Amstbury 0 1 0 0 0 1⁻⁶ Peters St Johns

Provisioned Grates St Johns 24 June - 25 July 1781

Wm Amstbury 0 0 1 26 0 0 0 0 1 6^{male ch.} Peters.

Provisioned Grates 25 Aug - 24 Sept 1781

Wm Amstbury 0 1 0 0 1 0⁺⁶ Peters St Johns

Exclusive of Upper Posts (Nov 1783?)

Wm Amstbury 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1^{9/12-6} mass. Labourer
Wm Amstbury 1

V B 110 - 165.

B. 133

Return of men & families attached to Peters Corps

Present at St Johns.

	men	women	children
William Amstbury	1	1	1

Vermont

Heads of Families 1790

Orange County

Bradford Town

Amesbury, Thomas

1 0 1

Minisink Town

Amstbury, Stephen

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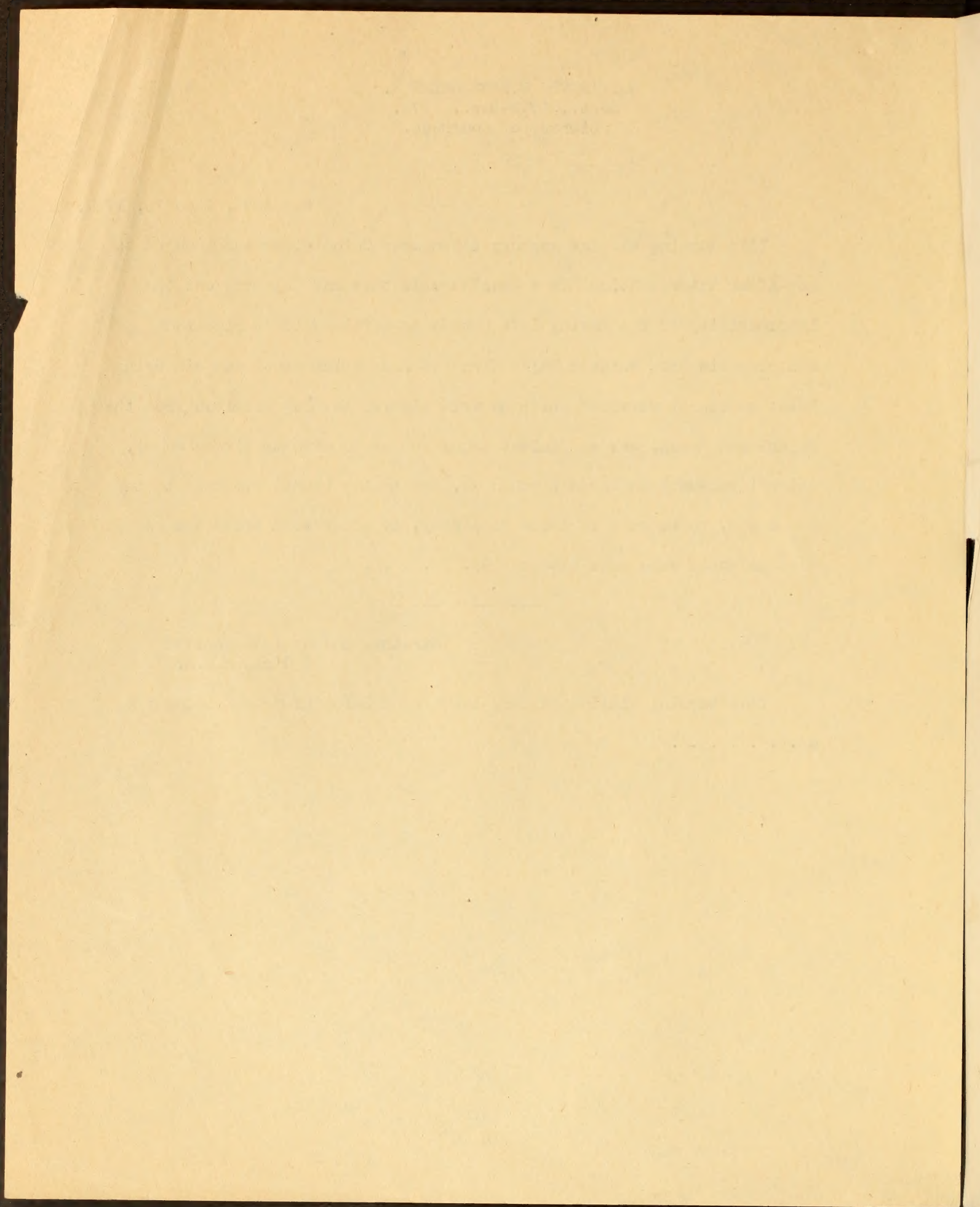
and

Saratoga, June 15, 1777.

This Morning William Amsbury taken near Onion River was brought to me--After interrogating him a considerable time and pointing out the improbability of his having left Canada as a friend to America and assuring him that Brigade Major Kirkmans Pass which mentioned his being "sent on secret service" which he acknowledged to have received from the Majors own hands, was sufficient proof for us to execute him as a Spy, which I solemnly declared I would do, and having (sent) him back to the Guard and, to be sent in Irons to Albany, he after some time sent in word he would make some discoveries.

Saratoga Sunday June 15 1777
4 O'clock P.M.

This morning William Amsbury taken near Onion River was brought to me.



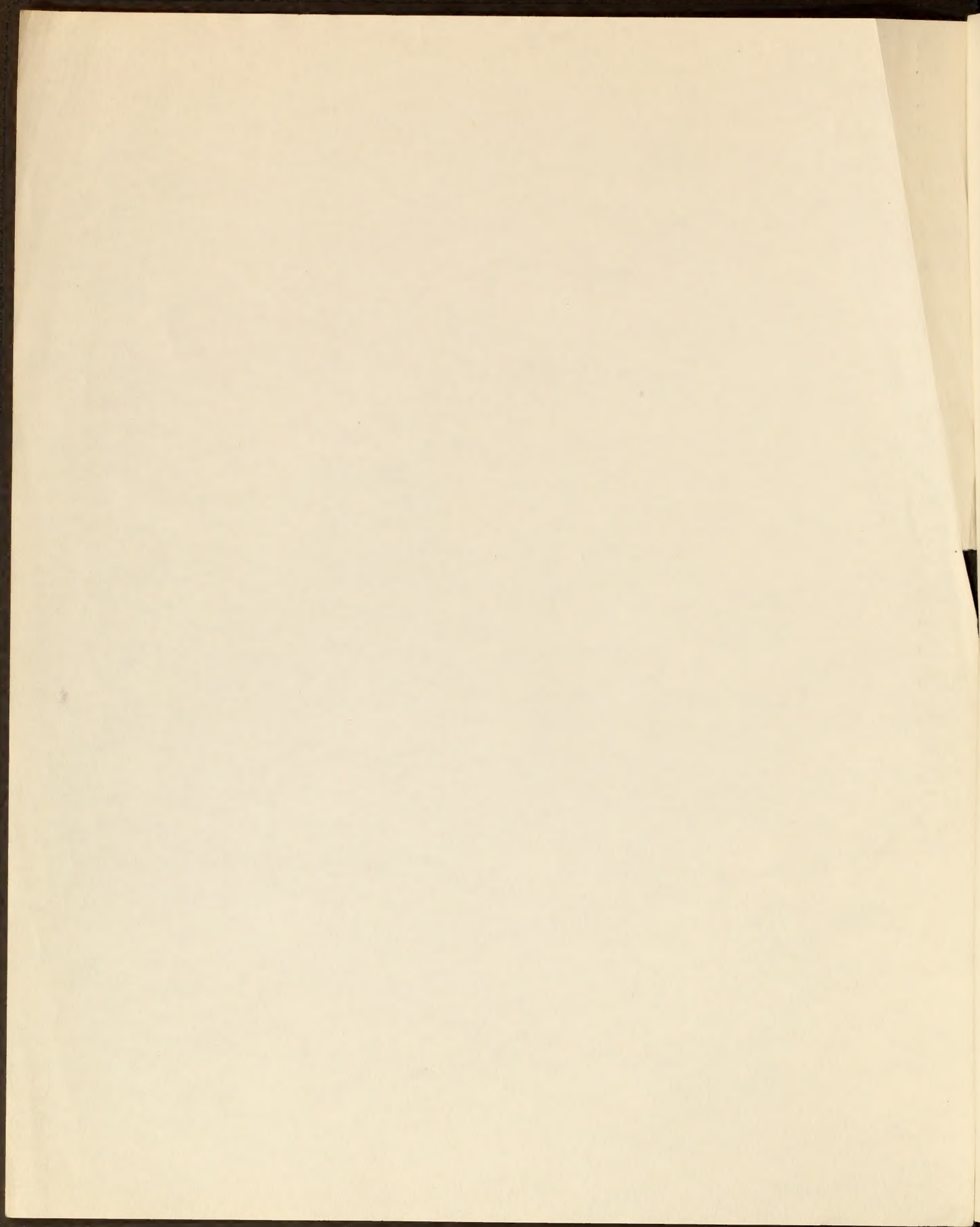
New York Historical Society

Collections

1879-80

F 116-N 56C

vols. 12 & 13.



1879

Trial of Maj. Gen. Schuyler.

Letter of Gen A. St. Clair to Gen Schuyler.

Ticonderoga June 13, 1777.

Dear General:

You will likewise find a letter from Col. Bailey, containing the intelligence brought by two Frenchmen sent down by General Gates. Though their intelligence differs ^{very} materially, they agree in the circumstances of General Burgoyne's arrival; and if these fellows have really been sent by him to see what we were about, there was no method more likely to procure them an easy reception than that of giving an account of the preparations in Canada, and carrying, or pretending to carry, letters from our friends. The letter to General Sullivan ^{may} notwithstanding be genuine, and Ambury says it was written by one Michael Shannon. This name was found upon him on a separate piece of paper, in a fair hand, which he seemed unwilling to part with, and which I suppose to have been a private signal by which he was to be known upon his return.

Yours &c
A. St Clair

(P.S.)

I forgot to mention a paper in which Ambury's money was wrapped, and is also inclosed; it is blurred and blotted, but you will observe it contains a letter from Eph. Jones to his brother, dated June 2d, about the time Ambury left Montreal, and is a corroborating circumstance of the fellow's ill design.

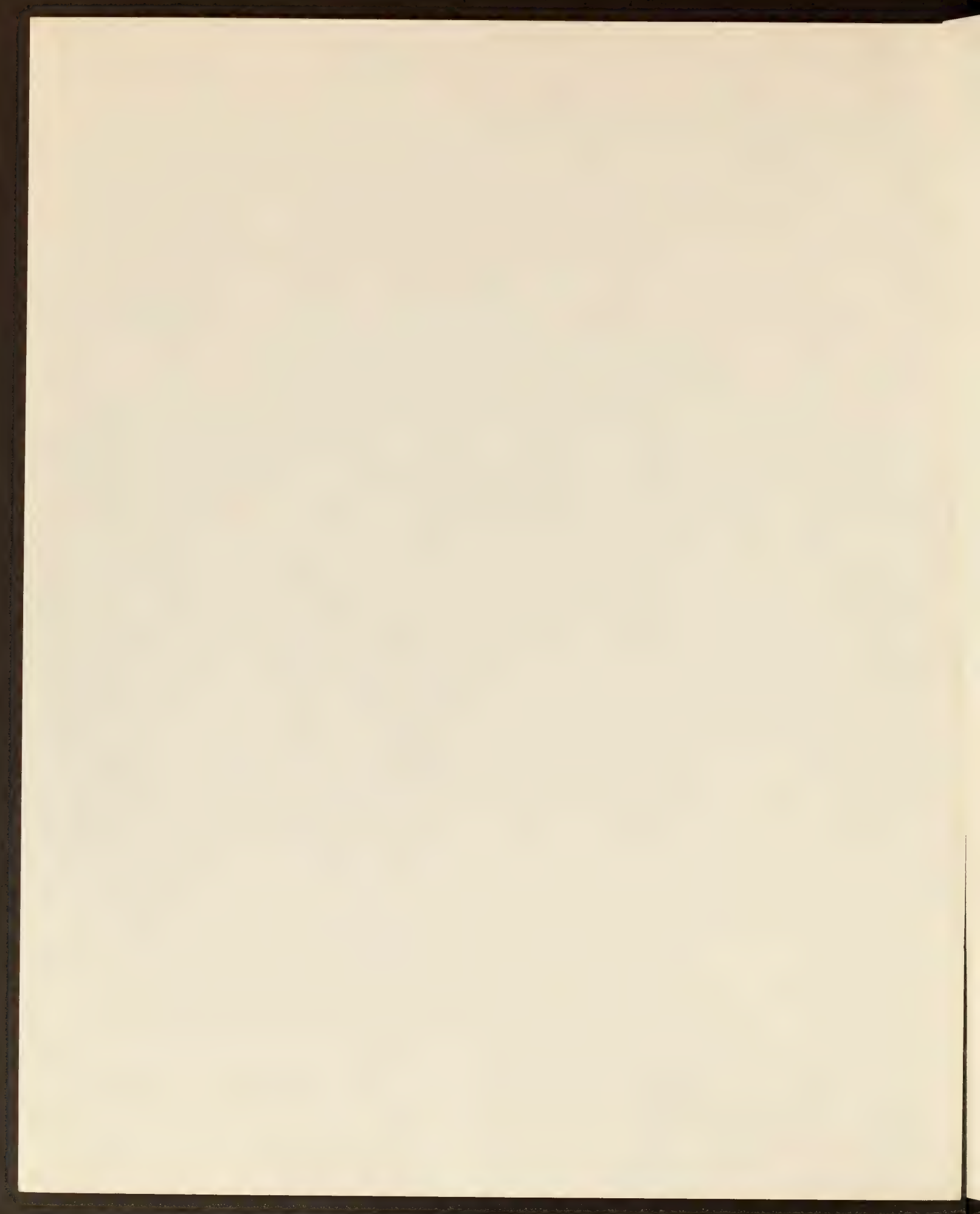


Extracts of a letter to his Excellency General Wash-
ington, dated Fort Edward, June 16, 1777.

If the information which Amsbury gives is to be relied upon, as I think it is, we shall soon be attacked at Lionderoga; and, although I think the forces now there may be sufficient to hold that important post, I have no troops to oppose either Sir John Johnson, if he should penetrate to the Mohawk

Extracts of a letter to Congress, dated Saratoga,
June 14, 1777. (from Gen. Schuyler.)

Last evening I arrived here, on my way to Ticón-deroga, and at six this morning I received a letter



collections

1879.

from the Committee of Albany, inclosing one from Colonel Harper of the militia, copies whereof No. 1 and 2, I do myself the honour to transmit you.*

* Albany Committee-Chamber,
June 12, 1777

Sir,

The enclosed just came to hand, which we submit to your consideration. We would suggest to you the propriety of sending a discreet person to Unadilla, in order to be properly informed of the particulars of this affair. - - - - -

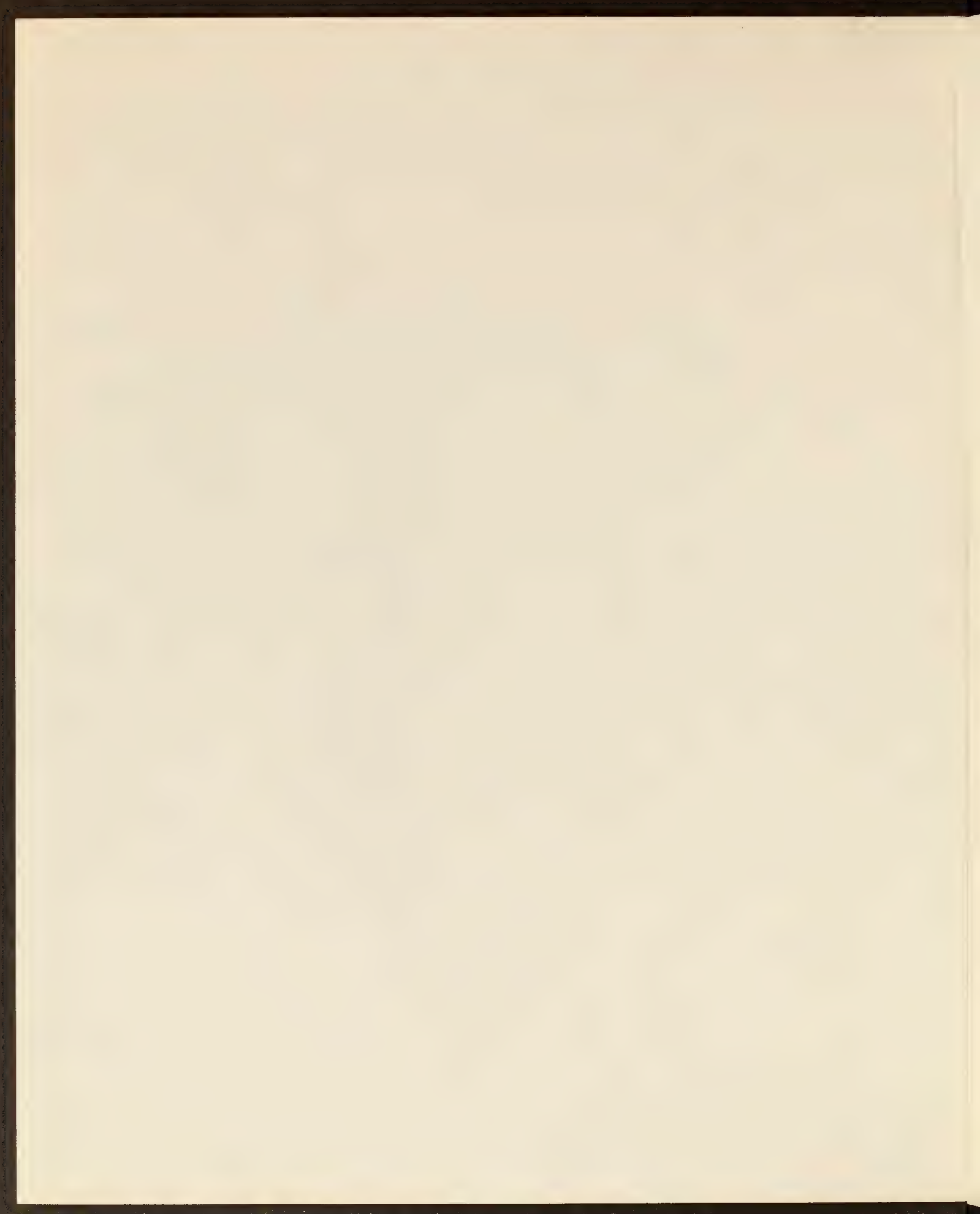
Yrs &c

John Barclay, Chairman.

Copy of a letter from ^{Colonel Harper to} ~~the Committee of Albany~~ the Committee of Schoharie, dated Harpersfield, June 12, 1777.

Gentlemen.

I sent you an account of the situation of the people at Unadilla the 10th of this instant, and have now an opportunity fully to acquaint you of the matter, as Mr. Johnson of Unadilla has given me a full detail of it, which is as follows: That Joseph Brandt came to Onioquago, hoisted the British flag, and then proceeded to Unadilla with his party, which consisted of more than one hundred men. Before he made his appearance in Unadilla himself, he sent one William Johnson, half brother to Sir John Johnson, with several other Indians, to acquaint the people that he was coming with his party, and that they should not be afraid, as he said he would be peaceable as yet. When Brandt arrived with his men, he marched to one Mr. Ginnis's, who is a noted Tory, and sent for Mr. Johnson,



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The Minister, and Captain Johnson, his son, who went immediately to him. He asked the old gentleman several questions concerning using his friends ill, as they were a free people, who answered that his friends had been used with all the civility of free people. Brandt replied that he and his party were for the King, and that he did not think proper to fall out for every trifle; but as he had a large party, and wanted provision for them, if the people would let him have it, he would pay for it, letting them know at the same time that he would have it at any rate; and after getting cattle, sheep and swine, and other provisions, he told the people that Butler would be along soon, and pay for what he had taken from them; that he then appeared there in a warlike manner, and intended to bring off his people in spite of every opposition; and further said, there would be great trouble there soon. When Brandt and his party were about returning to Onioquago, he desired McGinnis to let the boards he had furnished them with for camps remain as they were until he returned, which would be in a few days, in order to bring his friends from the Mohawk river. It is uncertain when he will return, but he is expected every hour. The Tories, who have joined them, say they are not afraid of the American troops now. They have made a road from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, in order, as we suppose, that the Tories from Catskill and elsewhere may join them. Thus, Gentlemen of the Committee, and Commanders of the militia, I have laid the matter before you, and assure myself you will do everything in your power for the defence of the frontier. When you have perused this letter, forward it to the Commander in Chief at Albany, that such measures



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may be taken for the security of the poor inhabitants in these parts, as may be judged most conducive to the public good.

N.B. The day of Brandt's appearance at Unadilla was the second of June, when all the families that were earnest in the country's cause fled, to save their lives and effects, which were apparently in the greatest danger.

John Harper, Colonel.

Copy of Order to Colonel Lewis D. Q. M. G. dated
Albany, July 5, 1777

Enclosing letters (of which)

No 6

shows " . . . ; and confirming the account of Colonel Butler's arrival at Oswego with a number of Indians and Canadians; and that Sir John Johnson was on an island near Oswego, with a number of Tories. "

Copy of Order to Brigadier General Fellows, dated
Fort Edward, July 9, 1777

Sir

You will march with the detachment ordered to parade by the orders of this morning as far as Fort Ann. You are to take with you as many felling axes as can be found in store. On your arrival at Fort Ann, you will send off small parties to the different farm houses, to drive off all the cattle to this place, and to bring away whatever carriages may be found. Provided nevertheless, that if any of the



inhabitants chuse to come away, that parties are to assist them in loading their goods upon their carriages, and escort them to this post. These parties being sent out, you will begin, as near Fort Ann as possible, to fell trees across the road; and when you come where the roads divide, one half of your force is to be employed on the road which leads to Huffnagel's, and the other half on that to Jones's. You will make the obstructions as effectual as possible. Take up every bridge, and burn the covering and timber. Let me know from time to time how you proceed. It will be necessary that you keep two or three scouts constantly out towards the enemy.

Copy of Order to General Nixon, dated Fort Edward,
July 16, 1777.

Sir.

Both your letters of this day have been delivered me.

I am quite in opinion with you and General Fellows, that destroying the causeway will be a very material obstruction to the enemy's march. I beg therefore that you will do it in the most effectual manner, as I hope that of felling trees across the road is done; but unless both roads are completely stopped, it will be of little avail. You will therefore please, as soon as that which leads by Jones's is done, to go upon that which leads past Huffnagel's, and stop that also.

You will observe by my orders to General Fellows, that he was directed to send parties to the different farm houses, to drive off all the cattle. This you will please to do without exception, leaving only the milk cows with such families as cannot move off.



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You will also bring away the saws, and all the iron work from Jones's and Huffnagel's mills, or see they do it themselves, that the enemy may not have the advantage of those mills.

Pray keep out scouts continually, and order them to go as far beyond Fort Ann as possible. When you have completely ~~pleadly~~ carried into execution what is hereby directed, you will advise me thereof, that I may give directions for your future destination.

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Trial of Maj. Gen. St. Clair

Sunderoga June 13, 1777

Dear General.

Here follows the substance of the information given by two men from Canada, taken prisoners by one of our parties on Onion River.

That General Burgoyne is arrived in Canada, but has brought no troops with him; that the British army is assembling as fast as possible at St. John's; that the light infantry, which they call the flying army, commanded by General Fraser, is already advanced to Point-au-Fer; that the whole army is said to consist of about ten thousand men, a part of which, with Indians under the command of Sir John Johnson, and Canadians under Captain Mackay, are to penetrate the country by the Mohawk River, whilst



1880.

The rest of the army under General Burgoyne crosses the Lake to attack this place; that their fleet (a particular account of which is in the inclosed letter to General Sullivan) is all in the Lake, and we may depend on their being here in a fortnight at farthest.

From the nature and circumstances of the pass granted to one of the two, which I here enclose, and his own account of the manner in which he was sent from Montreal, viz. to search plans of the country which he pretended to know were hid at Metcalf's, and his being possessed to a considerable sum of continental money, and some gold and silver, I have the strongest suspicion of his being a spy, and have secured him as such, and sent him down to you, both that you might have an opportunity to examine him yourself, and that, if you should think of him as I do, he might be tried at Albany, where, should he be found guilty, the sentence will probably be more adequate to the crime than here; for I find the officer, who lately suffered a spy he had in charge to escape, through the grossest misconduct, has been honourably acquitted by a Court Martial.

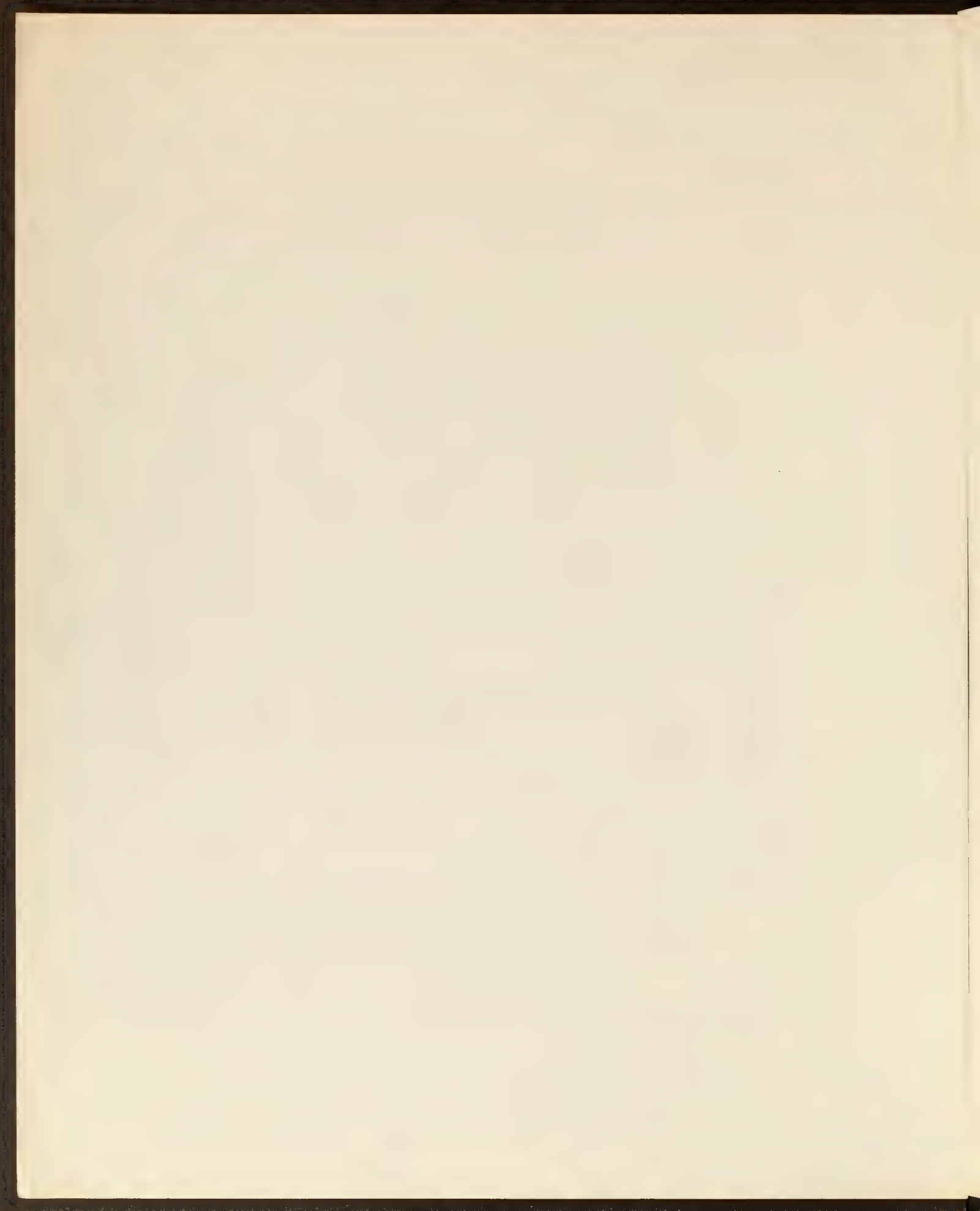
Yrs &c

A. St. Clair

(P.S.)

I forgot to mention a paper in which Amesbury's money was wrapped and is also inclosed; it is blurred and blotted, but you will observe it contains a letter from Eph. Jones to his brother, dated June 2d, about the time Amesbury left Montreal, and is a corroborating circumstance of the fellow's ill design.

Adams, the other of the prisoners, seems to be an innocent fellow, and whom Amesbury brought off with him



1880

without knowing his errand; he was taken by Mackay at the Sabbath Day Point.

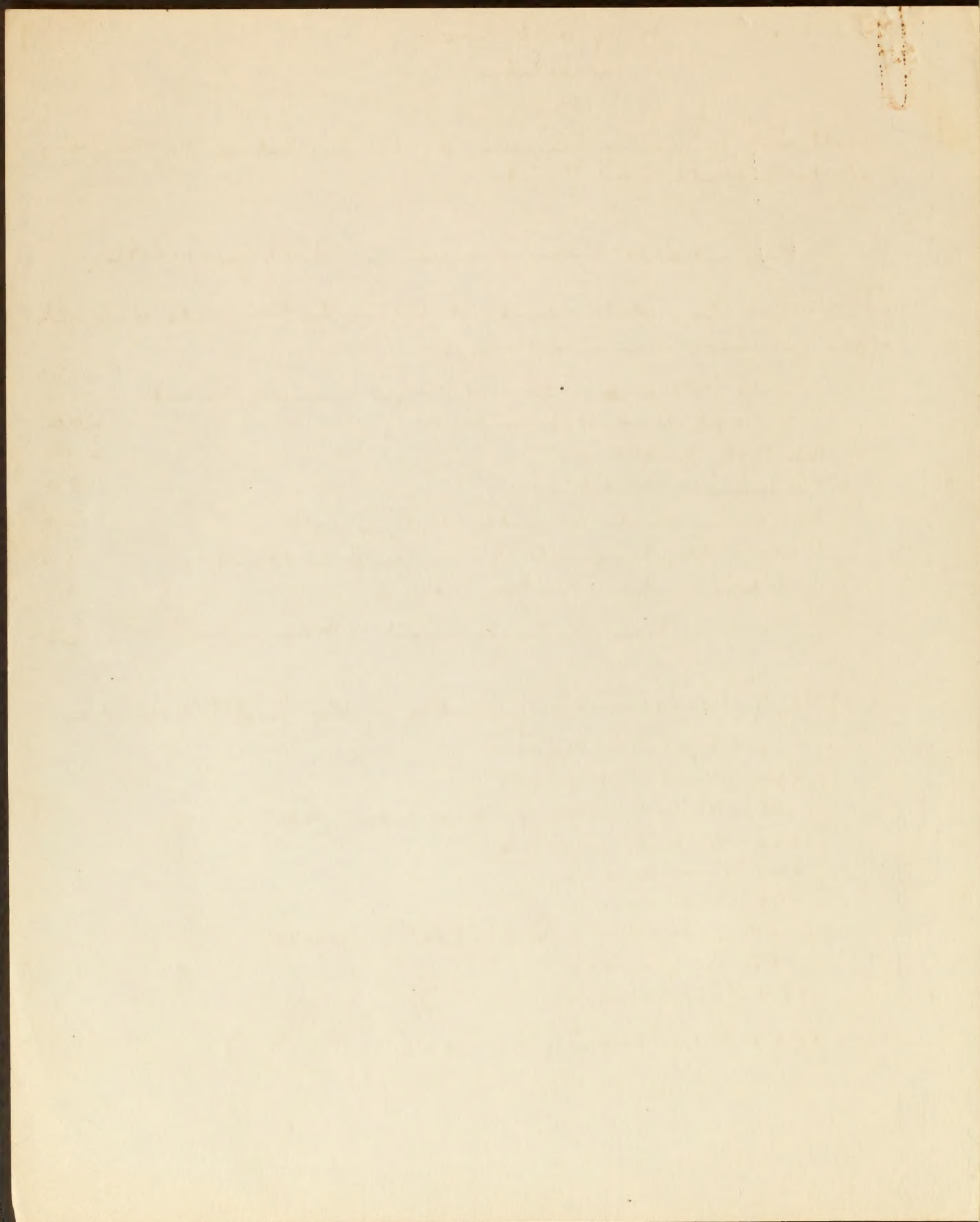
Remarkable Occurrences in Quebec 1775-76.

When the rebels appeared before the town, the strength of the garrison was as follows:

Colonel M'Leane with his Royal Emigrants and Capt. Owen's fusiliers	200
British Militia	500
Canadian Militia	480
Seamen on shore with Captain M'Kenzie	24
Recruits, Emigrants from Newfoundland	90
Artificers from Newfoundland	32
Number in garrison 14 th November	1126

State of the Garrison of Quebec on the first of December

70	Royal Fusiliers
230	Royal Emigrants
22	Of the Artillery, Fireworkers, &c
330	British Militia
543	Canadians.
400	Seamen
50	Masters and Mates of Vessels.
35	Marines.
120	Artificers
<hr/>	
1800	Men bearing arms.



H.C. Burleigh Papers

AmSBury

12 pages

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
LOCATOR	2324
BOX	1.1153
FILE	22

